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INDUSTRIAL AND FINANCIAL DATA ON YUGOSLAVIAINDUSTRIAL SITUATION IN BOSNIA -- Borba, Pz 267, 3 Nov 48

Hasan Brkic reported to the Congress of the Communist Party for Bosnia and Herzegovina that, although Bosnian industrial production in 1947 was below the 1939 level, the 1948 production plan calls for 272 percent more production by value than 1939. Mines in the republic produced 40 percent more than in 1947, and heavy industry 31 percent more. Building investment is four times as great as in 1946. Of the capital invested in 1948 and 1947, 35 percent was used for building projects of republic and local social significance.

Largely because of the increase in industrial production, income in Bosnia per capita in 1947 was 280 percent of the average Yugoslav income in 1946, and this year's income will be 159 percent of last year's. Nevertheless, the budget will call for an expenditure of the same percentage of the government's income as last year. Although the budget has increased 45 percent, no contribution is expected from the federal government this year, in contrast to last year. The general increase in production has increased the sources of revenue of the People's Councils, and whereas in 1947, 80 percent of the People's Councils received aid from the republic budget, only 12 percent will receive aid this year.

With the completion of production in 1948, the republic will have fulfilled 58.5 percent of the tasks assigned for the last year of the Five-Year Plan. By the end of 1949, 73 percent of the tasks to be completed by 1951 will have been finished. Production of certain articles for 1948 and 1949, expressed as percentages of the task to be completed by 1951, gives the following picture (in percent):

	1948	1949
Coal	76	108
Machine casting	60.5	97
Plows	50	80
Lumber	230	350
Leather soles	60	101
Leather uppers	85	148
Miscellaneous consumer goods	106	304

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The increase in manpower in republic and local industry, excluding federal enterprises, in which the increase in manpower was particularly large, shows the following index in July 1948 as compared with July 1947: industry and mining, 139; forestry, 161; building, 186.

Because of an increase in its own agricultural production, the republic succeeded in cutting its grant from the federal granaries in 1947/48 by about 50 percent as compared with 1946/47, and at the same time increased the per capita ration. Imports from other republics into the general stores of grain required for consumption fell from 8.8 to 5.4 percent, and the crop purchase of grain in 1947/48 rose 51.3 percent over the previous economic year. While the production of livestock in Bosnia has not yet reached the prewar level, by the end of 1947 the number of cattle had increased 38.5 percent, horses 26 percent, and sheep 84 percent since the end of 1946.

Revenue from agriculture in 1947 was 211 percent of the 1946 figure, and in 1948, although prices were controlled, revenue was 191 percent of the 1946 figure.

This year commerce in consumer goods was 32 percent greater than in 1947, and next year it will be 40 percent greater.

INDUSTRY PLEDGES NEW GOALS -- Borba, No 268, 4 Nov 48

Although the production plan for Yugoslav industry was set 61 percent higher than that of 1947, a great many workers' collectives have pledged that they will complete their 1948 goals by 29 November, some earlier.

The Vares foundry, mine, and ironworks fulfilled their plan, which was 45 percent greater than for 1947, 63 days ahead of schedule. The "Domica" Oil Factory is already producing toward the third year of its Five-Year Plan. The "Cerknica" wood enterprise has finished its plan. The iron and steel works at Smederevo, the "Indus" Leather Factory, and the tobacco factory in Zagreb are already producing toward their 1948 plans. The Breza coal mine, the "Sumadija" Farm-Machinery Factory, the Kreka salt magazine, the cotton enterprise at Pancovo, the Enterprise for Processing Wool in Paracin, and others, if they continue at their present rates, will finish by 29 November.

Among the enterprises which have been officially recognized as the best in their fields are the Bor mine and smelting plant, the "Sostanj" leather factory, the "Vicko Krstulovic" shipyard and the Jesenica ironworks.

Insufficient effort has been made toward carrying out the plan since the beginning of the year at the Kreka mine. The "Banjaluka" Leather Factory and the "Oktobarska Sloboda" Factory also have paid insufficient attention to norms and the discipline of workers.

INDUSTRIAL SITUATION IN BELGRADE -- Glas, No 1036, 24 Oct 48

Belgrade now has 141 local industries, including 32 district, 40 city, and 49 cooperative enterprises. According to this year's production plan, about 250 kinds of articles are to be produced in the city, including 78 metal, 25 textile, 29 food, 28 chemical, and 27 wood products. The total value of the products provided for in the plan amounts to about 1,500,000,000 dinars. Over one third of the total is for the food industry, and about one quarter for textiles.

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The "Andja Rankovic" Underwear Factory ships its goods all over Serbia. "Pirotehnika," the only enterprise of its kind in Yugoslavia, also produces for export. "Crvena Zvezda" is the only producer of all kinds of brushes in Serbia.

A shortage of space and raw materials still exists in most industries. The local enterprise "Balkan" solved one shortage by inventing a process whereby axle grease is made from waste mineral and fish oils. This meant a saving of 90 percent in production costs, or 750,000 dinars in 2½ months.

INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION IN SLOVENIA -- Borba, No 257, 23 Oct 48

In honor of the First Congress of United Trade Unions, the nitrogen factory [exact location not given] exceeded its September plan by 9 percent and increased the number of its production brigades by 34. It has already exceeded its 1948 production plan for oxide, acetylene, ammoniac, and sulfur dioxide despite a shortage of manpower.

About 13,000 workers in the factories at Maribor are working under the brigade system, as compared with 6,000 before the current contest. The brigade system has expanded particularly in the textile mills, almost all of which are exceeding their quotas.

The "Indus" Leather Factory at Ljubljana has exceeded its obligations in honor of the Congress to produce 1,000 kilograms of a certain kind of leather beyond the requirements of its plan. It is also exceeding its contest pledges for cowhide and other leathers. "Indus" is now a serious contender for first place in the leather industry, an honor now held by the "Standard" Factory.

The Tito "Litostroj" Factory [machine works] exceeded most of its contest obligations during September. Five new production brigades are at work in the factory.

The "Obutev" Shoe Factory exceeded its September production plan by 11 percent. Not a worker was absent or late during the contest.

The "Store" Weaving Mills exceeded their contest pledges by producing 2,500 meters of linen above their plan.

FEDERAL REVENUE -- Borba, No 266, 2 Nov 48

Of all federal revenue, 62.58 percent comes from state economic enterprises. Generally they pay their obligations regularly, as is the case with the Rubber and Shoe Combine at Borovo, the "Proleter" Metal Enterprise in Belgrade, the motor plant at Rakovica, and many others, particularly food-processing and tobacco enterprises. However, the "Hrastnik" Glass Factory in Rogaska Slatina owes 42 million dinars, the State Forest Administration in Drvar owes 26,032,289 dinars, the Construction Enterprise in Pancevo 2,184,557 dinars, the Kreka mine 26,430,930 dinars, and some other agricultural, mining, building, forestry, and other enterprises are behind in their obligations.

Some firms have made the error of directing their efforts primarily toward fulfillment of their production plans and regarding the financial plans as secondary. Others, by unrealistic bookkeeping, show profits that exist only on paper.

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The second source of revenue in importance is the income tax, which is paid by citizens and their households, social organizations, and co-operatives. Results for the current period vary from 100 percent collection in the Maribor District to 5.5 percent in the Ptuj District [both in Slovenia], 75 percent in the Zvornik District, and 7 percent in the Broomala [sic] district. Collection has not yet begun in the Doboj District, but the Prnjavor District recently fulfilled its plan 100 percent. The main factor is the organization and efficiency of collection methods.

The People's Loan was oversubscribed, but it still has not been collected in full.

Certain other revenues are obtained from institutions.

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